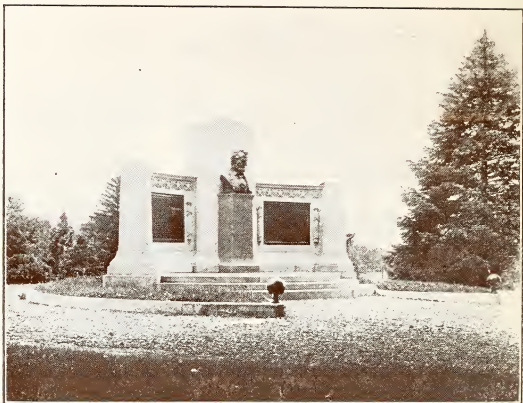


The  
Reading



# GETTYSBURG

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PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILWAY



MEMORIAL MARKING POINT WHERE LINCOLN DELIVERED  
HIS DEDICATION ADDRESS

## GETTYSBURG

Pennsylvania is rich in historic points; but the two most important are Valley Forge, representing the War of the Revolution, and Gettysburg, the great battlefield of the Civil War.

Gettysburg, by reason of the great issues depending on the battle and the great number of men engaged, will always stand pre-eminent in history and attract attention from the traveler, the tourist, the student and all who honor the memory of those who here fought so valorously.

The Soldiers' National Cemetery was dedicated in 1863, and a prominent part of the ceremony was the delivery, by President Lincoln, of his immortal address familiar to every American.

The Gettysburg National Park was established in 1893. More than 500 Monuments and Tablets in granite, stone and bronze have been erected. Miles of avenues have been completed, so that all points of the battlefield can be easily reached. Every point in the heroic struggle has been accurately marked and boundaries laid.

Gettysburg itself is filled with mementos of the battle and affords ample accommodation and facilities for the tourist.

## **“THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG”**

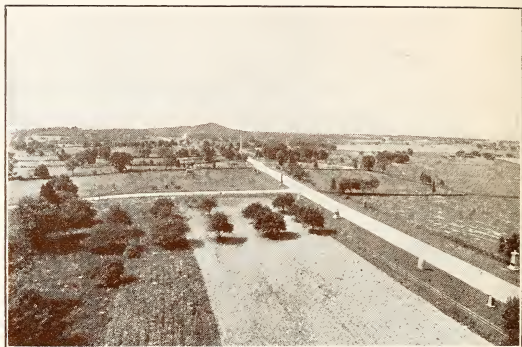
The battlefield of Gettysburg covers an area of twenty-five square miles, which does not include the Cavalry battlefield three miles east of Gettysburg, but simply the battlefield proper.

The battle of Gettysburg, one of the most important battles in the war of the Rebellion, occurred on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of July, 1863. The First day's battle was fought west and north of Gettysburg; the Second and Third day's battles east, southeast, south and southwest of it.

The Union losses in the three day's battle were 23,000, and the Confederate losses were probably in killed, wounded, captured and missing, as high as 29,000 (estimated). Before recall, the advance of Ewell's corps had got as far as Wrightsville, which is about seventy-five miles from Philadelphia, or a four days march, and had watered their horses in the Susquehanna. There, the mile-long Columbia bridge was burned to prevent the invaders from crossing the river.

At Gettysburg, in July, 1863, was concentrated Lee's magnificent and confident army of Confederate troops, which had invaded Pennsylvania through the Cumberland Valley, and was on its way to Philadelphia and then to Baltimore and to Washington.

This concentration at Gettysburg was forced upon Lee by the rapid and masterful movement of Hooker with the Federal army, which hurried northward as soon as Washington was uncovered, to intercept the invading host and so to loosen the grip it had upon the fair valleys, rich with ripe grain and teeming with money, horses, cattle, clothing, shoes and provisions. Curiously the Southern army came into Gettysburg from the north and the Northern army came in from the south. Lee's army was put in good condition for



GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD

its memorable march, and Hooker's had become so after Chancellorsville (May 1st, 1863) by attention to every feature of discipline in its broadest sense. In a general way, the two armies were well matched; each had, approximately, about 85,000 men, including 10,000 cavalry to each, the Union army carrying with it 327 pieces of artillery, and the Southern army 287 pieces. The Federal army, however, had at Gettysburg a new commander, General Meade, who, three days before the battle had superseded General Hooker (by direction from Washington), and had several new corps commanders, while the Confederate army had their able and accomplished Longstreet, as well as the competent A. P. Hill and the renowned Ewell in command of their three corps.

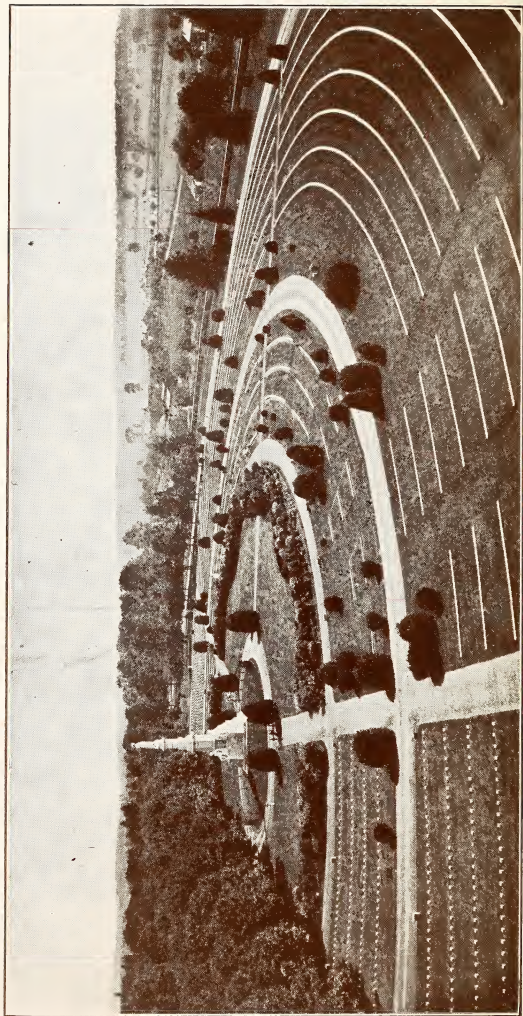
The first skirmish in or near Gettysburg occurred on June 27th, when a part of Early's command, on their way to the Susquehanna, drove the 26th Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment out of the borough.

On June 30th, Buford's cavalymen, reconnoitering out on the Cashtown road (one of the seven promi-

ment roads which converge at Gettysburg), ran into some of Heth's infantry, and in the evening of that day, Colonel Gamble stationed his pickets along Marsh Creek. About ten o'clock in the morning of the First of July, Heth's (early in the combat Heth was wounded and Pettigrew assumed command) Division advanced towards the town, and at Willoughby Run, with his whole command dismounted, Gamble, in a spirited fight, held back the Confederates for about two hours. Buford, anxious about the situation, had, on June 30th, advised General John F. Reynolds at Red Tavern, of the expected encounter on the coming morning, and Reynolds had put the first division of his First Army Corps upon the road, after breakfast, on July 1st, and he himself hurried forward the few miles to meet General Buford. Together they rode out the Cashtown Pike, and where their two monuments now stand, near the McPherson farm, a conference was held about nine A. M. As a result, Reynolds hurried back to his advancing troops to spur them forward, and as he was leading the foremost regiment into the woods he was struck in the head by a bullet and died instantly. This was at a quarter past ten o'clock. So passed away the greatest soldier in the army of the Potomac.

From then on, for an hour, there was fighting in and about the woods and on the field north of the railroad cut, and the Confederate Archer's brigade was captured. During the two hours' lull in the battle which occurred after that, the Confederates were putting their men into several lines beyond the west of Willoughby Run, for the assault by Hill's corps that was to sweep the Union troops off Seminary Ridge. To prevent this, General Doubleday, who then commanded the First Corps, skillfully threw his two





SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY

Pennsylvania brigades (of the Third Division) onto the front line, Biddle's on the south of the woods, and Stone's on the north of the woods, both on the open ground; the Second Division having been sent to the woods extending towards Oak Hill, somewhat in the direction of Carlisle, from where Ewell had been recalled. For three long hours (2 to 5 P. M.) these fresh troops received the terrible assaults of an enemy many times their number, and when night had come and the defeated corps had reached Cemetery Hill, it was found that the First Army Corps had been reduced from 9,403 officers and men to 2,400, many of the regiments losing from fifty to sixty per cent. The loss of the Light Brigade at Balaklava was thirty-six per cent. The 2nd Wisconsin lost 233 out of 302, the 19th Indiana lost 210 out of 288, and the 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers out of 380 men and seventeen officers, brought back about eighty men and only one officer not wounded. The 121st, the 142d, the 143d, the 149th, and the 151st Pennsylvania lost quite as heavily.

While the First Corps was thus engaged, the 11th Corps (General Howard) came onto the field from the Emmitsburg road. Steinwehr's Division, then under the command of General Orland Smith, was sent to Cemetery Hill to fortify, and Schurz's and Barlow's Divisions were started for Oak Hill, that they might hold it against Ewell's Corps coming back from near Harrisburg. Unfortunately for the Federals, the enemy (Rhodes) had already seized the hill and Howard was forced to take the plain, so as to afford some protection to the First Corps then faced to the west and on the ridge. His two divisions were skillfully placed, and for two hours he persistently sustained an unequal and hopeless fight, being finally forced back to Cemetery Hill, just as Doubleday had been, and at about



STATUE OF JOHN BURNS

the same time. His losses were heavy, one regiment losing 70 per cent. Without protection, and without hope of holding his ground even, Howard's men had made a great fight. Among the incidents of the First Day was the appearance on the field of John Burns, citizen, who came out from the town dressed in a blue swallow-tailed coat with brass buttons on it, with a tall hat on, and with his pockets distended with powder and ball. He approached the firing line, where Major



Chamberlain of the 150th was standing, and begged to be allowed to fight with that regiment. While discussing the matter, Colonel Wister came up and advised him to go into the woods and fight from behind a tree, which the old man did, receiving there three wounds, for which Pennsylvania has erected to his memory a handsome statue, located on the ground where the 150th fought.

During the night of the first and during the second of July, the two army commanders were hurrying up their troops, but it was the night of the second before the last of Sedgwick's Sixth Corps and the last of Longstreet's First Corps came into position. Meantime away off at Hanover Junction, twelve miles east of Gettysburg, Kilpatrick was fighting Stuart, and having whipped him, and forced the Confederate cavalry around to the left and rear of the Confederate army, he took his position on the west of the Emmitsburg road, a mile and a half from the Peach Orchard, on the left flank of the Union Army.

On July 2nd, General Sickles, with his Third Corps, came up, and assigned to a position on the "left of Hancock" occupied the Emmitsburg road as far as the Peach Orchard, throwing his left back towards Round Top. He was hardly in position before Longstreet, with impetuous Hood as one of his Division commanders, enveloped the Union line, where, for five hours, from three to eight o'clock, the battle raged furiously, the Fifth and Twelfth Corps and part of the Sixth of the Union Army having been drawn into the contest, and the scene changing from the Peach Orchard to the famous Wheatfield and from there to the valley between the Round Tops and back again to the Devil's Den and again back to the Wheatfield. Hood's men had actually come over the western slope of Big



GENERAL WARREN'S STATUE ON LITTLE ROUND TOP

Round Top into the valley between the Round Tops, and had they fallen back upon the side of Big Round Top and intrenched, instead of allowing themselves to be driven from the valley, a different story might have been told of Gettysburg. But such is the chance of war. It is fair to Longstreet and to Hood to say that they both favored the "turning" of the Round Tops in preference to the direct attack upon Sickles at the Peach Orchard, and it would seem as though their plan of attack would have had a chance of success, and with much less loss of life than attended the long fight they did make upon the Union Lines.

The interposition of Sickles' Corps between the Confederate army and Round Top was what Longstreet least desired, for he had made his plans for a prompt and vigorous movement upon that strategic

position, and doubtless would have carried the hill successfully but for the delay, which enabled the Union troops to secure the eminence just as the Confederates were ascending the western slope. It was in the valley between the Round Tops that the desperate struggle for Little Round Top took place, when Vincent, O'Rorke, Weed and Hazlitt on the Union side were killed. Out at the Wheatfield, Colonels Zook and Cross were killed, and near the Peach Orchard, General Sickles lost his leg. In the fight of the second day, Hood was wounded, but wounds did not count with Hood, who afterwards, minus one leg and one arm, commanded the Western Confederate army and fought Sherman near Atlanta.

The result on the left of the Union army may be summed up thus:—the Confederates had pushed the Federal line back half a mile or more, but had failed to seize either of the coveted Round Tops, and each side had suffered frightfully in killed and wounded, including Kilpatrick's Union cavalry, which had, inadvisedly, charged Hood's infantry over rocks and through brush. In this charge General Farnsworth met his death, gallantly attempting to execute an impossible order. When Longstreet opened up his battle, it was expected that Ewell, out behind Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill, would, at the same time, attack the Union lines in his front. He did not hear the guns of Longstreet however, and so his attack was not made until seven in the evening, when, supported by numerous guns in a hot artillery fire, the Louisiana Tigers (five regiments) and a North Carolina brigade of Early's Division, stormed East Cemetery Hill, carrying everything before them, even to clubbing Weidrich's artillerymen in their hastily thrown up lunettes. But there were infantrymen back of the guns, across

the Baltimore Pike, Carroll's Brigade, and these Hancock personally led against the foe, with the result that the Union guns and position were saved and the Louisiana Tigers, as a body under that fierce name, went out of existence.

Failing to win on East Cemetery Hill, Ewell, at seven o'clock, pushed Johnson's troops against the enemy on the east side of Culp's Hill, and, after an hour's fighting, gained a lodgment in a part of the works of the 12th Corps which had been vacated by troops called to aid in defending the line on the left, against the attack of Longstreet. Johnson's troops pushed their advance, by nine o'clock, as far as the Baltimore Road, and but for a fear that they, in the darkness, were being led into a trap, could have pushed on another three hundred yards, to the immense trains of Meade's army. In this contest, the Confederates secured Spangler's Spring, but all night long the boys of both sides, in peace, carried their canteens to the fountain and filled them with the gurgling water.

At daybreak, on the morning of July 3rd, General Slocum of the 12th Corps, made a successful attempt to drive the Confederates from the Union breastworks they had gained and occupied the night before, and for six hours the woods howled with shot and shell, as one of the most desperate of battles was carried on. Slowly but surely, foot by foot, the Union troops advanced until the breastworks were wrested from the enemy, and the Confederates were driven back across Rock Creek. This ended the battle of Gettysburg, so far as Ewell's and Slocum's corps of the two sides were concerned. From ten to one there was an ominous silence over the whole field on both sides. Then came the shot and shell from 150 Confederate guns posted along Seminary Ridge, directed upon the centre of the Union



MONUMENT TO U. S. REGULARS

line, and immediately 150 guns on the Union side responded, and for an hour and a half the very heavens and the earth shook with the concussion. The Union officers knew full well what that cannonading meant, and so General Hunt (of the Artillery) ordered his pieces to cease firing that the guns might cool off, and he had his disabled batteries replaced by fresh ones, and had the caissons replenished with ammunition, for the assault that was to come. Soon it came. Lee thought the Union guns were silenced from exhaustion



and promptly gave the order for 15,000 of Longstreet's and A. P. Hill's choicest troops to force the Federal line. Pickett was in front with his 5,500 men, and beautifully they marched on and on until Codori House was reached, when the charge commenced. From there it was a rush, until on and beyond the stone wall, at the angle, both sides mingled in wildest disorder, shooting and clubbing each other in a hand-to-hand struggle that seemed to have no end. The end, however, came, and one by one the Confederates threw down their arms or sought retreat. Of Pickett's 5,500 men, 224 had been killed, 1,140 had been wounded and 1,499 surrendered. Out of fifteen flags, twelve were left with the enemy, three only and a few brave troops making their way back to the starting point. The battle of Gettysburg was over.

Gettysburg, in the annals of war, is known as "high-water mark," and at the bloody angle on the field itself, where Pickett's great assault was ended in defeat, a tablet records "high-water mark."



HIGH-WATER MARK

## HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

The Eagle Hotel, Hotel Gettysburg, City Hotel, Wabash Hotel and Globe Hotel afford ample accommodations to the traveling public at reasonable rates. Carriages and Automobiles may be hired to take tourists over the Historic battlefield.

The direct route to Gettysburg is via "**The Reading.**" Round trip rate from Philadelphia, \$6.15, good six months.

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# GETTYSBURG

FEDERAL  
CONFEDERATE

